

ADVERTISE!

The Best Medium for  
Advertising  
in the Colony is  
**THE CHINA MAIL.**  
THE POPULAR AND LEADING PAPER.

# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878; 1889.  
**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS.**  
Of Highest Quality, & Having Greatest  
Durability, are therefore  
UNRIVALLED.  
The City Award, Chicago, 1893.  
NUMBERS 1000 USE BY BANKERS.  
Barrel Pens, 25¢ 25¢, 25¢.  
Silo Pens, 25¢, 25¢, 25¢, 25¢, 25¢.  
In Fine, Medium, and Broad points,  
The New Turned-up Point 15¢.

No. 11,416.

號七月十九九百八千一英

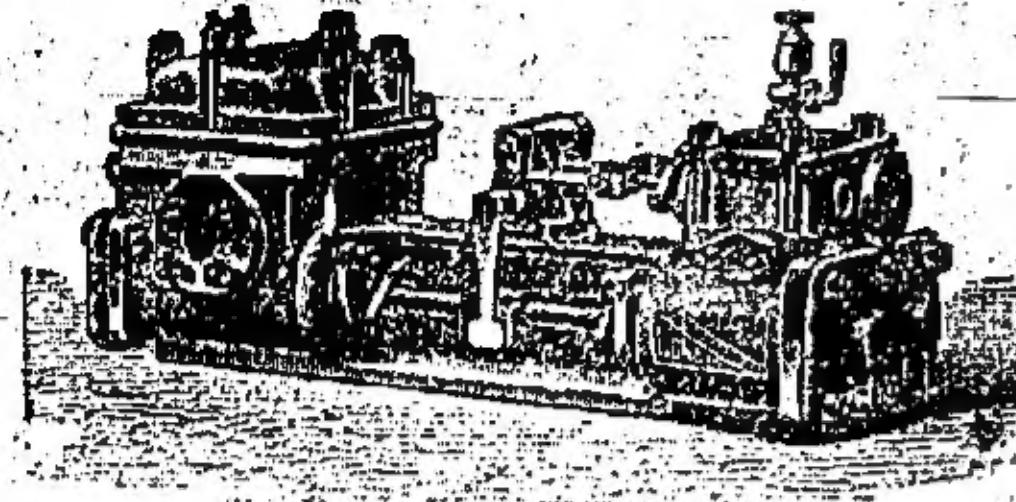
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1899.

日三初月九年亥己

PRICE, \$2.50 per Month.

Business Notices.

**W. S. BAILEY & Co.,**  
17, PRAYA CENTRAL.



Pumps, Packings, Engine & Boiler Mountings,  
Ship & Engine-Room Requisites.

W. S. BAILEY

TELEGRAMS "CONTRACT"

E. O. MURPHY, W.H. Sc.,

A. I. MECH. E.

**BAILEY & MURPHY,**

Consulting and Superintending Engineers, Contractors and Surveyors.

Supervision, Surveys, Reports, Estimates and Plans of all Classes of Steamers and Machinery.

HONGKONG CLUB.  
STEWARD WANTED.

APPLICATIONS in writing for the position of STEWARD to the HONGKONG CLUB will be received by the Undersigned.  
By Order,  
C. H. GRACE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th Sept., 1899. 2170

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

M. R. J. D. M. CAMERON has Resigned  
the position of STEWARD and is no  
longer in the Service of the CLUB.

By Order,  
C. H. GRACE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th Sept., 1899. 2180

NOTICE.

J. D. M. CAMERON, (late STEWARD  
of the HONGKONG CLUB), is desirous  
of a position in like Capacity or otherwise.  
Equal to Office Work Generally.

Room No. 9,  
Old Club Buildings,  
QUEEN'S ROAD.  
Hongkong, October 5, 1899. 2214

NOTICE.

WE have This Day Admitted Mr.  
DAVID MEYER MOSES, a  
PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBI-  
LITY of Mr. EDWARD SHELLIN  
in our Firms in Hongkong and Shanghai  
ceased from this Day.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.  
Hongkong, October 1, 1899. 2183

NOTICE.

WE Have Admitted Mr. EDWARD  
SHELLIN a PARTNER in our  
Firm in Hongkong, from the 1st October,  
1899.

S. J. DAVID & CO.  
Hongkong, October 1, 1899. 2184

CHINA TRADERS INSURANCE CO.,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY  
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in  
the above Company will be held at the HEAD  
OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUES-  
DAY, the 10th October Proximo, at Twelve  
o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of presenting  
the Report of the Directors and Statement  
of Account to 30th April last, and of declar-  
ing Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from 26th Inst.  
to 10th October Prox., both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. S. GARFET,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, Sept. 16, 1899. 2082

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY  
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS  
will be held at the Offices of the Under-  
signed at 12 o'clock (Noon), on SATUR-  
DAY, the 14th October Proximo.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from the 30th Inst.  
to the 14th Proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Agents,  
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.  
Hongkong, September 26, 1899. 2137

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

A N EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING of the MEMBERS of  
the Club will be held at the Club House,  
on THURSDAY, the 19th Instant, 1899,  
at 5 p.m., for the purpose of confirming or  
otherwise the Resolution passed at the  
Extraordinary General Meeting held on the  
8th Instant.

By Order,  
C. H. GRACE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, October 6, 1899. 2187

## FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN THE

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, OLD BUILDING.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE PROVIDED FOR GUESTS

Cash or Monthly Instalments.

## THREE MAGNIFICENT PIANOS

A BABY GRAND, \$900.  
A SEMI GRAND, \$1,100.  
A BOUDOIR GRAND, \$1,600.

NOW ON VIEW AT

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'S MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

## MANILA ALHAMBRA FACTORY

## HAZEVY'S ROYAL TAWNY PORT, CIGARS.

## THE DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE

Hongkong Agent: W. HUTTON POTTS.

Office: DAIRY FARM BUILDING,  
Below Glenayr.

TEBRAU PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
Twenty-Sixth Ordinary Yearly  
MEETING of the Society will be held at  
its Head Office, No. 1, Queen's Building,  
Praya Reclamation, Hongkong, on THUR-  
DAY, the 12th October, 1899, at Noon, for  
the purpose of receiving the Report of the  
Directors, together with Statements of  
Account for the year 1898, and for the half  
year ending the 30th June, 1899, and of  
declaring DIVIDENDS.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society  
will be CLOSED from the 26th Inst.  
to 10th October Prox., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, Sept. 27, 1899. 2150

## THE POPULAR TEA PARLOURS

(Corner of QUEEN'S ROAD and  
DUNDELL STREET).

MRS MACDONALD solicits the  
patronage of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Phone Call and Telegraph.

Ice Drinks, American Ice-cream

Sodas, Good Cup of Tea, etc.

1898

WANTED  
A 5 or 6 ROOMED HOUSE, FURN-  
ISHED or UNFURNISHED, at  
Kowloon or Victoria.—The Former pre-  
ferred. Apply—Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, October 6, 1899. 2215

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

IN an ENGLISH FAMILY, Good  
Locality. Large, airy Rooms with Bath  
Rooms attached. Terms very moderate.

Address: L.A.A.,  
Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1899. 2051

FOR SALE.

YUBARI LUMP COAL just to Hand  
from MOROKAN (JAPAN); also

14 OLD BRASS RAFTS, fit for use  
on Steamers. Apply to

KWONG MAN WO,  
No. 182, Bonham Strand West

Hongkong, May 8, 1899. 150

THE OCEANIA.

LIOTHGRAPH, PRINTING, AND  
BOOK-BINDING ESTABLISH-  
MENT.

Worked under skilful management and  
supervision and with modern appliances, in  
connection with a Stock of every descrip-  
tion in Lithography, Printing, and Book-  
binding with promptitude, careful attention,  
and moderate terms.

Apply to "THE OCEANIA" OFFICE,

No. 13 and 14, Beaufort's Arcade,

Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, September 16, 1899. 2056

DENTISTRY.

A AMERICAN SYSTEM,

WONG HO ML SURG. DENTIST

TERMS MODERATE.

CONSULTATION FREE.

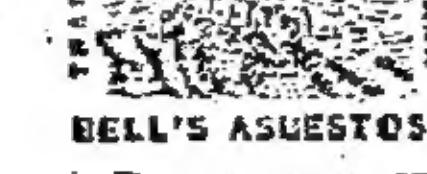
No. Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, October 8, 1899. 2130

## Business Notices.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LTD.

HONGKONG HOTEL—PRAYA.



BELL'S ASBESTOS PACKINGS

ARE THE BEST.

BELL'S BOILER COMPOSITION

IS THE BEST.

BELL'S ENGINE OIL

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

KINGHORN & MACDONALD,

MANAGERS.

## 'TRIUMPH' BICYCLES.

We have just received a small consignment of these FIRST CLASS ENGLISH MACHINES and having made SPECIAL TERMS with the Manufacturers are enabled to offer them at considerable reduction in prices from those of 1893.

## PRICES.

\*IMPERIAL. 25" Frame, 1899 patti: Welch Dunlop Tropical Tyres, Double Rubber Brake, Carters Gear Case, Steering Lock, Westwood double hollow Rims, &c., &c. Finest Black Enamel, and parts heavily plated ... \$225.00

\*ROYAL. 23" Frame, Ditto, Ditto, ... \$190.00

\*ROYAL. 23" Frame, Ditto, Ditto, but without Gear Case, \$175.00

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.,

(PROPRIETORS OF DAVID STORER & SONS),

LONDON—LIVERPOOL—PARIS,

AND

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

MAKERS OF PAINTS, VARNISHES AND COLOURS

BELL BRAND

PAINTS

OF ALL COLOURS,

WHITE LEAD,

WHITE ZINC,

RED LEAD,

TURPENTINE,

COPAL VARNISH

AND

PALE BOILED

LINSEED-OIL

It is impossible to procure in Hongkong A WHITE ZINC PAINT  
which is Superior to

BELL BRAND.

SPECIAL GENUINE GROUND WHITE ZINC.

(All Kgs Bear a Green St. Andrew's Cross.)

ANK FOR FERGUSON'S

P. & O.

SPECIAL LIQUOR, 10 YEARS OLD



## AN INSTRUCTIVE SOCIAL PHENOMENON IN CHINA.

When Anglo-Saxons make a practice of banding themselves together with a view to achieve some end, what they are bent upon is the accomplishment of their object. Under like conditions what the Chinese do bunt upon is the certainty—that the Commonwealth, for which they care nothing whatever, shall receive no detriment—but that they themselves shall emerge from the fracas in whole skin. Hence the excessive emphasis laid upon immunity from wounds, ability to resist discharges from foreign muskets, and the like! Perhaps no one ever hears of a Chinese rising in which this faith in the accomplishment of the physically impossible as a protection of the participants, does not figure largely first or last.

Since the Chinese are relatively indifferent to the accumulated experiences of the past as constituting inexpugnable major premises upon which to reason, they are equally regardless of contemporary and collateral observation as a guide to probability. When every considerable uprising of the Chinese is accompanied with phenomena of this sort, and when every case of putting down such uprisings illustrates on a great scale the futility of the claims which have been made, one might naturally infer an eventual discredit of such claims. But nothing of this sort takes place among the Chinese. Every case seems to bear new ones, with nothing behind it. No one ever seems to be reminded that the experiment has been tried over and over again, and always without success. Hope springs eternal, and the Chinese is a repository of a vast and varied ignorance which prevents him from being disturbed by trifles such as apologetics disproofs of his claims. All such disproofs are simply waving a broom in a mist. The mist gives way, but it returns immediately, and envelopes the broom as often as the process is repeated.

It is somewhat generally conceded by those who know the Chinese that among them as a people there is next to nothing of what we mean by patriotism. But there is a vast and an inexhaustible fund of blind national and race feeling, which is impressively illustrated by the performances which we have described. The alleged aim is always to drive out, and if possible keep out the Foreigner. In the interior there is but a dim knowledge of Chiao Chou, but the Foreigner has done something outrageous, and we must attack him wherever found. Nobody cares anything about Wei Hui Wei per se, but some one has seized it, and there ought to be retaliation.

One of the strong points of the present wide-spread uprising is that it is popularly supposed to owe its origin to 'secret instructions' (mī shù) from the Empress Dowager.

That these secret orders do not come through the only source whence any imperial orders could emanate is probably not thought to have any relevance to the matter. The impulse to do something, and the mysterious magic power of numbers overrules everything.

This leads us to notice again the numerous illustrations of the Chinese talent for organization. Of each one of these outbreaks there was an inconspicuous beginning, and of each such it may be affirmed 'Like a Spirit he came in the van of the storm.' Silently, swiftly, effectively, and the thing became. If there were but talent for execution, no limits could be assigned to what might be done. But the reverse of the fact just noted is that as a universal rule such threatening beginnings never get anywhere in the end. There always a lack of clear aim. There is always a fatal division of councils. Every Chinese band is a regiment of brigadiers general, each directing the rest to do, and no one doing what others tell him, because basing in superintending the business as a whole. There is invariably fatal delay. Properly managed Chinese troops could extinguish every flame of revolt in the empire before it was really lit. But the same defects pertaining to the revolts, are an integral part of the whole governmental machinery as a whole. When Greek met Greek there was a 'tug of war.' When Chinese meets Chinese, there is a tug to see which side can wait the longest for the other side to do something!

Among the impressive lessons of disturbances of the Chinese social order such as those caused by the I Ho Ch'uan, and the like, is the discovery of the comparative—one might almost say the superlative—helplessness of the District Magistrate. This important official (by far the most important to the people at large) bulked so largely in popular speech and thought, and really contrives so to invest himself with the symbolism of irresistible authority, that it is a sort of revelation to find him in emergencies a mere figurehead. He has no troops at call worth speaking of, and all the soldiers in the province combined, would be a mere atom against the combined sentiment of the people as a whole. This the Chinese government is perfectly aware of, and it takes care not to use the troops in such a way as to arouse general public sentiment against them. When it does so, there is trouble for the troops—as well as for the people.

In every country in China there are numerous Chinese who laugh at a 'proclamation' as much paper and ink, whether vernacular or otherwise does not matter. They know not what force lies behind it, and they

often know that this force is nil. Hence there are acres of proclamations issued every year which are merely wind in the tree tops. Some of them are put out by orders from 'above,' and are a more formal. But every official notification is to be taken, not at all for what it says, but for what it probably does not say, for what it implies for what it means, if any one can decide what that is.

The fact that the ruler of some hundreds of thousands of Chinese dare not issue a proclamation forbidding his people to do what all of them are doing or may wish to do shows what a peculiar relation the local magistrate occupies to those people. This relation is undefined and indefinite, and depends upon the delicate adjustment of a great variety of forces. Very often it is him, and take pains to show him that they are aware of the fact. He knows how to temporize with them, how to beat them at their own game, because he has a wider overlook and more experience than they, and because he is under orders and can unify his acts by making them tally with the system as a whole. He resembles a wheel within a machine shop which turns out a wheel as fast as the belt connecting it with the rest of the machine is in place. But slip the belt and the most powerful wheel is helpless. Dislocated from his associations with the power above (as must often be the case in the loose administration of regions so large)—and the Chinese District Magistrate is merely a picturesque gentleman in silk robes without training for his business, and guided merely by small clique brought with him, whose business it is to see that the enterprise succeeds financially, and that it not get entangled in the net of the law.

The Chinese can always plead 't' at his people were ungovernable, and in this he bows with Governor of provinces, who looks to a practice to point out the same fact in their wider spheres. In each case there is something in the claim. It has been already remarked that the Chinese government forbids all secret organizations in theory, and often in practice. No one of these is at all comparable for potential mischief to such bands as the I Ho Ch'uan, which is openly military, grows with astonishing rapidity, may be directed toward any object whatever, and become absolutely uncontrollable even in its incipient stages. For any government to trifle with such forces seems unaccountable.

There is a story of a foreign visitor shown through a German powder magazine (this was the earlier days), being required to divest himself of objectionable articles of dress to an extent equivalent to disrobing altogether. He must have no metal about him, hence shoes with iron nails were contraband. He must have no metallic article, hence buttons were substituted. His watch, his collar-button, his gold tooth-pick must all be put in pawn. But during the crisis of the visit, when in presence of mountains of the vulnerable equilibrium which it so wonderfully lightly to disturb, the visitor claimed a fee in one of his overseas pockets, a box of friction matches! The Tao Li Soo-tien and the Single Stick of Immortal Enthusiasm are but collar-buttons and tooth-picks in the Chinese powder house. I Ho Ch'uan are easily cracked with percussion matches, but the government seems to think that perhaps they will not go off, and if they do, it is fate—for the Chinese are, without being aware of it, as much believers in karma as the Turks themselves, albeit in a different way.

To those who have followed us thus far in our comments upon a single one of the many complex phases of Chinese psychology, it needs no arguing to demonstrate that under the new conditions, in which China is more and more entering, it is to be sufficient interests in it to prevent the present Chinese from going to pieces, than must from somewhere come new ones. The old ones have lost their grip. If they ever had it, that was so long ago as to now forgotten. But not the others only require renovation, but those who are ruled as well. The most enlightened officials are paralyzed in the presence of that dumb stupidity which according to Schiller renders even the gods helpless. There is no magic formula for dispelling this stupidity, except the slow method of driving out darkness by the introduction of light. There are many ways to promote this end, and whatever does promote it helps to resist and postpone the domination of the Empire. China is one of the most signal examples of wrong methods faithfully followed for millenniums. But even China is susceptible of enlightenment.

ONE man's dislike is another man's fade. THE lawyer helps those who are able to help him.

A MAN'S actions should correspond with his words.

An agreeable person is one who always agrees with you.

New Stock of Pictures by Brinsford, Chapel, Hassett, Allison, Rachael—Robinson Piano Co.

ORIGINALITY often consists of the ability to work old things off on a new audience.

LIFE AND VIGOUR FOR THE HAIR. The oil which really possesses nutritive virtues for stimulating and restoring the hair is Rutherford's Macassar Oil. It removes curl, dandruff, dandruff, prevents the hair being injured by illness, and should always be used for children's hair; no other article imparts such a beautiful and dresy appearance to the hair. Rutherford's Macassar Oil, and if you have never used it, you are strongly advised to use it, both without delay, and continue using it, also in a golden colour for vanity. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

JAMES REED INJURED. Mr. James Reed struck his leg against a cake of ice in such a manner as to bruise it severely. It became very much swollen, and pained him so badly that he could not walk without the aid of crutches. He was treated by physicians, also used several kinds of liniment and two and a half gallons of whisky in bathing it, but nothing gave any relief until he began using Chamberlain's Tincture. This brought almost a complete cure in a few days, and he believed that if he had not used this tincture he would have had to be amputated.

Mr. Reed is one of the leading merchants of Law Court House, W. Va. Pain Balm is unequalled for sprains, bruises and rheumatism. For sale by All Dealers. Watkins & Co., General Agents.

know not what force lies behind it, and they

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & CO., 10, BABMAES LANE, LONDON. HENRY & CO., 31, Cannon Street, E.C. SAMUEL DEMON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street. W. H. WILLIS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 12, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—MAYERIE, FAVER & CO., 18, Rue de la Grange Bateliere.

NEW YORK.—THE CHINESE EVANGELIST, OFFICE 52, West 22nd Street.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORKE, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARY CO., Colombo.

BATAVIA: H. M. DODD & CO., SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, ST. KITTS, &c.—KELLY & CO., LIMA, PERU.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A. S. WATSON & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MUNIC, A. DA CUEZ, Amoy, N. MOULIN & CO., LIMA, FOOCHOW, H.-W. CHURCHILL, SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH.

Auctions.

PARTICULARS OF

THE VERY VALUABLE CROWN LEASABLE PROPERTY,

Situate in Victoria, Central, Hongkong,

With Splendid Frontages on FIVE STREET, WELLINGTON STREET and STANLEY STREET,

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in FOUR LOTS,

on MONDAY,

the 16th day of October, 1899, at 3 p.m.,

AT THE PREMISES,

By MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGHL,

Auctioneers.

All those very VALUABLE MES-

SES AND PREMISES known as Nos.

1, 3, 5 and 7 Pool Street, situated on the

Remaining Portion of Island Lot No. 164.

The Lot is held direct from the Crown for

the Residue of the Term of 924 years granted there-

in subject to the payment of the rents and

to the performance of the covenants in the

Crown Lease and Extension reserved and

contested.

For further particulars and conditions of

sale, apply to

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,

Solicitors;

and of

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGHL,

Auctioneers.

To Let.

TO BE LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED FURNISHED

A HOUSE, with TENNIS COURT, at MOUNT KELLET, THE PEAK.

Caro of 'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE.

Hongkong, September 26, 1899. 2145

OFFICES, TO LET.

NO. 2, ICE HOUSE STREET.

Immediate Possession.

Hongkong, October 5, 1899. 2222

TO LET.

FURNISHED, at the PEAK.

Until 1st March.

HOUSE with 5 ROOMS,

GARDEN and TENNIS COURT.

Apply to

'P.Q.R.'

Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.

Hongkong, Sept. 19, 1899. 2143

TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, The PEAK.

For Six Months from the 1st

Proximo.

Apply to

W. HUTTON POTTS,

Telephone Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 23, 1899. 2130

TO LET, FURNISHED.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, The PEAK.

For Six Months from the 1st

Proximo.

Apply to

W. HUTTON POTTS,

Telephone Co.

Hongkong, August 28, 1899. 1456

TO LET.

S. T. ANDREW'S.

A COMFORTABLE 8-ROOMED RE-

SIDENCE, with TENNIS COURT,

situated on the PEAK ROAD, near QUEEN'S

GARDENS.

Also:

'CLOVELLY.'

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, with GARDEN

and 2 GRASS TENNIS COURTS, near THE PEAK ROAD.

Apply to

HUMPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, August 2, 1899. 1768

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

O WING to the large and continued

increase of Subscribers to the

CHINA MAIL.

We are compelled to go to Press, earlier.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 1 and 4, should be sent

no later than 10 a.m. New Adver-

tisements should be sent before 3 p.m.

BAIN & REED,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 14, 18

## CHURCH SERVICES.

ORDER OF CHORAL SERVICE AT ST. JOHN'S,  
CATHEDRAL.—9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY  
SUNDAY, OCT. 8.

- 11 a.m.—Masses: Responses, Folio  
Vesper, Elegy; Psalms, Purcell, and  
Tonic; Te Deum; Garrett in D; Be-  
atiatus, Barnby in F; Hymns, 2,  
207 and 306.
- 5.45 p.m.—Evening—Responses, Purcell;  
Psalm, Dorothea Steiner and Soaper;  
Magnificat, Dorothea in D; Nunc Dimittis, Wallace in E; Hymns, 170, 291  
and 296; Voluntaries, Postlude-Sonata;  
Smart; "Nostume" — Mendelsohn.

UNION CHURCH.—SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8.  
11 a.m.—Hymns, 480, 71 and 137;  
Psalm, 135 (Chant Battishill); An-  
them, 32 The Lord is my strength;  
Monk; Voluntaries, Battistini and  
Forbes.

8 p.m.—Hymns, 301, 112, 344, 159 and  
324; Voluntaries, Lammen and  
Smart.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.—WANCHAI  
SUNDAY, OCT. 8.

Morning—10.30. Evening—6.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Sydney leaves for Shanghai.

## MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Transvaal Marie leaves  
for Swatow.

4 p.m.—Lymington leaves for Shanghai.

Meetings.

8 p.m.—Meeting of the Members of the  
Hongkong St. Andrew's Society, at the  
City Hall.

6 p.m.—Meeting of St. John's Lodge.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Chapter St. Andrew.

## General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, October 11.—  
Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of the  
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.,  
at the Company's Office.

Goods per *Orsana* undelivered after this  
date subject to rent.

Goods per *Plender* not cleared after 4  
p.m. subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, October 12.—  
Goods per *Glenstiel* undelivered after this  
date subject to rent.

Goods per *Kinnow* undelivered after this  
date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, October 13.—  
Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of the  
Union Insurance Society of Canton,  
Limited, at Company's Office, No. 1,  
Quay Road, Canton.

SATURDAY, October 14.—  
Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of the  
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., at the  
Company's Office.

THURSDAY, October 19.—  
Auction of very valuable Property, in 5  
Lots, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

5 p.m.—Meeting of Members of the  
Hongkong Club, at the Club House.

SATURDAY, October 21.—  
3.30 p.m.—Meeting of Hongkong Jockey  
Club, in the City Hall.



A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED.

Established A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT  
MERCHANTS.

## PORTS.

(For Invalids and General Use.)

*Per doz.*

B.—VINTAGE, superior  
quality, Red Capsule... \$14.40

C.—FINE OLD VINTAGE,  
superior quality. Black

Seal Capsule..... 16.20

D.—VERY FINE OLD VIN-  
TAGE, extra superior.  
Violent Capsule (*Old*  
*Bottled*)..... 20.40

Port after removal should be  
rested for a month before use.

Wine required for drinking at  
once should be ordered to be de-  
canted at the Dispensary before  
being sent out. These Wines  
are too favourably known to need  
comment.

Sample bottles and smaller  
quantities will be supplied at  
proportionate wholesale rates.

We guarantee our Wines and

Spirits to be genuine only when

bought direct from us in the

Colony or from our authorised

Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

Queen's Road Central.

The publication of this issue commenced  
at 5.00 p.m.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1882.

## Editorial Comment.

We have yet no announce-  
ment that war has been  
declared, notwithstanding  
the fact that Reuter's mes-  
sages for the past two days would seem to  
indicate that the Boers are belligerent. To  
have seized £500,000 worth of gold on its  
way to British territory, to have annexed  
400 railway trucks belonging to the Cape  
Colony Government, and to have advanced  
upon the British town of Newcastle in such  
force that the British garrison is preparing to  
evacuate the town and the civil population  
to surrender without resistance—all this,  
we say, is very like War. We confess  
we never thought the Boers would be so  
foolhardy as to precipitate hostilities. To  
do so, whilst, theoretically, negotiations are  
still proceeding, despite the fact that  
Great Britain was putting troops into South  
Africa, was to put the Transvaal Republic  
in the position of aggressor; and thereby  
she may alienate some who sympathise with her. No sane person imagines that  
with her resources she could hope to cope  
with the full strength of Great Britain  
when that strength is directed to crush her.  
If Newcastle is captured, it will be only a  
temporary (though a regrettable) victory.  
We cannot believe that the British Govern-  
ment, when it meets, will take any action  
that will hamper the Executive in any way.  
The British Cabinet will doubtless follow  
the Shakespearean injunction:—

Beware of entrance to a quarrel; but,  
bearing in mind that the opposer may beware of  
him.

The first consignment of the  
material for the construction of the new  
Pedder's Wharf arrived on Thursday by the  
Hector, and a start will be  
made immediately to the  
construction of the pier. It is hoped that  
the work will be completed before the  
advent of the next typhoon season. The  
pier will be of very handsome design, 210  
feet in length and 40 feet wide, with four  
sets of double steps leading down to the  
water. A very strong masonry base has  
been erected at the shore, upon which  
it is possible the clock tower may be re-  
erected. During Sir William Robinson's  
administration, it will be remembered, the  
Government approved of the removal of the  
clock tower from its present position, and that  
the Director of Public Works has the mat-  
ter in mind is shown by the appearance  
of the news from the Transvaal to-day. It is  
believed that Mr Ormsby is strongly in favour  
of the re-erection of the clock tower on the  
base of Pedder's Wharf, and we understand  
the Public Works Department has more than  
one design for the erection of a tower that  
would be an ornament to the sea front and  
of practical value to the shipping in the  
harbour. It is sincerely to be hoped that  
this project will not be delayed on the question  
of expense, which we have heard is  
hampering the progress of the work. The  
cost of the work has been stated at \$30,000;  
we are sure that if the Government is  
to daily over a sum of this amount some  
of our public-spirited citizens will not allow  
the opportunity to slip of ridding an impor-  
tant thoroughfare of an obstruction to  
provide a thing of beauty on the Braya.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

Notes by the Way.

Mr G. G. Brady took part in a recent  
theatrical performance at Yokohama.

One of the American cavalry horses  
landed at Kobe was found to be suffering  
from an infectious disease, and was accord-  
ingly killed.

Contributions are being received by  
Mr MacEacham, of the Sailors Institute at  
Kobe, for the entertainment of American  
soldiers passing through that port.

At Paknai, a week ago, whilst bat-  
hing in the creek, Chinaman was carried  
off by a large alligator, and swallowed in  
sight of a crowd of horrified spectators.

Despite the very unfavourable circum-  
stances attending the commercial prospects of  
this year, it is generally expected that  
the export of rice from Bangkok will be  
equal to that of the previous year.

The Nagasaki Chamber of Commerce,  
it is reported, will petition the Central Gov-  
ernment to continue the State subsidy to  
the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the present sub-  
sidy to the Yunnan Company terminating in Sep-  
tember, 1900.

Who is Mr James Crookman? This is  
how an American newspaper describes him: "James Crookman is the up-to-date  
war correspondent who tells the rulers of  
the earth what to think, who shapes the  
American forces all through the Cuban  
campaign, and who has an automobile shot  
under him in every battle." No mention  
is made of his wonderful description of the  
Battle of Pingyang!

Hongkong Hotel.

The Band of the Hongkong Regiment  
will play at the Hongkong Hotel this  
(Saturday) evening from 8 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

The following is the programme:

March.... "Ardo Parrot"..... Drums.

Selected Scotch Melodeon..... Flute.

The soloists were: "Black and Tan".....

John Gray, Jim Cooper.

## DUTNEY.

(Manufactured by the Firm of Irresponsible  
Chatter and Co.)

Although there are a great many obvious  
impossibilities to carrying out the majority  
of Mr Whitmarsh's schemes for improving  
ocean travel, he makes one suggestion  
which has struck the Firm as eminently  
practicable, at least so far as concerns the  
Atlantic voyage from England to America  
and vice versa. Why should not vessels  
going and returning be forced to keep  
north or south of a particular parallel of  
latitude, that at any rate over a large  
expansive of sea all navigation would be  
conducted in one direction. There is no  
earthly reason, so far as we can see, why  
this should not be insisted upon by the  
combined wisdom of the nations concerned  
in the interest of safety.

The Junior has been sick, sore and sorry  
for the last day or two since the news arrived  
that the gallant offer of the Hongkong  
civic defenders could not be accepted by the  
War Office. We have endeavoured to per-  
suade him to accept advice of all sorts,

particularly liquid, in vain; the only result  
seems to be what appears a permanent deep-  
ening of his sorrow. Grief was equal to the  
occasion, and the woes of the Junior will go  
down the stream of time in musical numbers  
as follows:—

The Junior smiled a weird and smile,

"They've budded our African trip," said  
he.

"I have lost my chance of making a pile  
In the land of the diamonds over the sea."

I have settled a boor,

Praps had a score  
With my Martini-Enfield, .303."

\* \* \*

I've been practising hard at the butts of late,

And I wanted P— as a running deer,

But my marksmanship was so accurate,

That the gallant Captain replied, "No  
fear;"

I was coaching myself up with "My Old  
Dutch."

Till an Afrikaner I seemed to be

Now, on the trigger, I have the touch  
Of my recently issued .303."

\* \* \*

I dreamt of Sjamboks and Haarboests  
too.

Of galloping over the open veldt,  
On the boundless plains of the parched  
Karoen.

I places not so easily split;

The flying boy, at a thousand yards,  
Was a sure dead bird, if in front of me,

Now, I only send him my kind regards,  
And a packet of Dum-Dum .303."

\* \* \*

And thus the Junior mourned aloud,

And his wearied soul rent the air with sighs.

I thought 'twas a chain he were not allowed

To reap the reward of his brave enterprise.

Oh, hard is the lot of our Volunteers,

Who wanted to come o'er the dark, blue  
sea;

You may see 'the rust of their salt, salt  
tears

On the breach-block of each .303.

\* \* \*

## THE DREADFUL ANNOTATOR.

Every one who has had a wrestle with  
the poets of antiquity—and there are few  
who are so lucky as to have escaped this  
struggle—will recognise the beauty of the  
mock scholarship in the theories and notes  
upon the following verse from "More Beasts  
for Worse Children":—

"I had an aunt in Yuctan,

Who bought a python from a man,

And kept it for a pet.

She died because she never knew  
These simple little rules and few,

—The snake is living yet."

To explain the obvious and intensely the  
obscure in this beautiful and affecting  
passage the following notes are appended.

Some Modern Difficulties. What became  
of the aunt? Various explanations.

1. View of the Materialistic School—that

the aunt died of the measles.

2. Unnaturalistic theories.

(a) That she died of the snake. Alleged  
improbability of snake wanting to eat  
old lady, not individual snakes. Other  
writers flat contradictions in the text are  
interpolations or mean something else.

(b) That she was an uncle. Grounds  
for this opinion. Body of an aunt never  
found in Yuctan: recent discovery of skele-  
ton of anthropoid uncle.

3. The obvious Theory—that the snake  
was hungry and ate the aunt. Antiquated  
opinion, supported by few scholars.

\* \* \*

## Japanes Steamship Subsidies.

The Hokkaido Colonial Office—in con-  
templating the grant of a yearly subsidy of  
300,000 yen by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha,  
on expiry of the present subsidy of 100,000  
yen which is given by the Central Govern-  
ment. The local ship-owners of Hakodate,  
Fukuyama, and Otaru are striving hard to

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1899.

## The Hongkong Budget.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council called for Wednesday next the Bill to apply a sum not exceeding \$2,681,651 to the public service for the year 1900 comes up for the first reading.

## Sir A-side Football.

The following is the record in the six aside competition of the Hongkong F.C. to date:

	Play	Won	Lost	Drew	Goals	Goals	Points
May	1	1	0	1	1	0	2
Nov	2	1	1	0	1	1	3
Sept	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
Oct	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
Aug	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mackay	1	0	1	0	1	0	1

## Anti-Foreign Disturbances in Shantung.

In connection with the article which appears elsewhere under the title "An Attractive Social Phenomenon in China," our correspondent in Shantung writes:—Since I wrote to you, six weeks ago, the troubles have come to a crisis, and our premises have been threatened to the alarm of at least two District-Magistrates, and of many of our people. I happened to be away, not anticipating anything in the harvest time, but the eighth moon feast was a signal for trouble to begin. There has been a rain of telegrams at the instance of the Consul at Tientsin through the Viceroy to the Governor of Shantung, and thence to a military commandant next us to Te Chou; but the latter turned out not to have any troops! At present, there is an interregnum of comparative quiet, but no one can foresee what this will lead.

## Armed Robbery.

Within the last few months, the cowsheds of the Dairy Farm at Pokfulam have been entered on three separate occasions, the keeper and his family tied up, and money and clothing stolen. The robbers secured \$160 on the first occasion; on 8th September the place was again entered, but the thieves decamped empty-handed. Exactly a month afterwards the same gang of three men, it is supposed, entered the place, tied up the inmates, and cleared off with money and articles to the value of \$22. After the departure of the men, the Police were informed of the outrage, and Sergeant Langley telephoned to Inspector McLean at No. 7 Police Station informing him of the affair. The Inspector proceeded on the Pokfulam Road and arrested a man near the forts who was carrying a musical clock answering the description of one that was stolen. At the Migrancy-to-day, this man was brought before Mr. Gompertz, who remanded the case till Friday.

**VESSELS AT THE DOCKS:**—At Kowloon.—Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, Falobo, Kiung-pak, Suyia, Simla, Huc, Fausang, Amara, Liberal, Tamsui Maru.

Compton.—Don Juan de Austria, Aberdeen.—(None).

## Mr. Clarence Greenhouse.

A telegram has been received from Seoul, dated the 26th September, stating that Mr. Greenhouse is dying. This (says the *Japan Herald*) is sad news for his friends, of whom there are many in Japan. Mr. Greenhouse was formerly American Consul-General for some time, but of late years he has been resident in Korea, as legal adviser to the government there. He and General Le Gendre who has lately died were appointed about the same time to occupy positions in the Peninsula.

## Japanese Insurance Business.

It is now almost beyond doubt (says the *Kobe Chronicle*) that some special legislation will be introduced at the forthcoming session of the Diet for exercising control over life insurance business in Japan, the purpose of such legislation being to fix the responsibilities of the shareholders of life insurance companies in a more decided manner. The new Civil Code has also some provisions affecting the business. The companies, it would seem, apprehend that the new law will render their business very bad, but easy, and that the smaller concerns will be compelled to give way to the larger ones. On the other hand, the business is steadily increasing as the importance of life insurance becomes recognised. Last year it suffered very much in sympathy with the trade depression, and the announcement of the contemplated legislation coming so soon afterwards has disturbed the companies not a little.

## The Ambition of the Boers.

On the 26th August, the *Natureday Review* said:—Most of those in England least favourably inclined to the Boers have been content to believe that their bold ideas would be attained if they were allowed to retain their grip on the Transvaal and exploit their own subjects to the full.

Each point to a much wider-reaching and more dangerous ambition. The utmost force, making the largest allowances, which the Transvaal Government could put into the field is \$6,000 men, or the Boers are most likely to be another official shuffle. That of course seems like "smuggling" or "shutting," will no doubt be strongly objected to by the officials, but the question always remains why the Colony is treated in this cavalier way, in every conceivable form.

That, of course, we are only informed of an informal way—the Governor is very chary of his explanations until he is forced into them of the introduction of two military members into the new Sanitary Board.

That it would be interesting to know the terms and conditions upon which this military element is to be introduced, and to arrive at the powers of the Board regarding War Office buildings.

This point from the bulletpins of the *Blair Bulletin* in regard to everything governmental (Colonial or Imperial), it seems to me to be important we should know what powers are to be given to the military members.

James Francis, very compact & elegant, born 1863, 5' 7", 130 lbs., a graduate of the Royal College of Surgeons.

## FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.

That the Governor has made an explanation in (as he puts it) the only place where he can do so, viz., the Council Chamber.

That is a straightforward statement, and reveals a rather unfortunate state of affairs amongst our officials.

That it was an open secret that Mr. Sercombe Smith held a strong opinion as Colonial Secretary against any compromise in the Beaconsfield case, and it was also well known the Acting Attorney General (Mr. H. E. Pollock) gave an equally strong opinion in favour of compromise.

That it strikes me the opinion of the Attorney General was shared by most residents of Hongkong, that the case was pre-eminently one for compromise.

That the Governor had the misfortune to disregard the opinion of his legal adviser, and the ratepayers have had the unpleasant experience of paying out some fifteen thousand dollars in consequences.

That as this Beaconsfield business was something very like a muddle, from its inception onward, it was quite in keeping the vote for the money should be similarly tinkered.

That the money was paid months before it was voted.

That for this blunder H.E. the Governor has already expressed his regret.

That the vote was certainly wrapped up in a most curious way, and it really does not seem worth while to worry over words—whether it was muddled, mixed up, or smuggled in with other Miscellaneous items.

That from whichever point of view we regard the Beaconsfield hash, it cannot be said any of the officials concerned have covered themselves with glory in connection therewith.

That Mr. Whitehead deserves credit for having stuck to his guns until the explanation came forth.

That I do not suppose any right-thinking man would for a moment hesitate to condemn the action of Mr. Bollios in voting for the payment of money into his own pocket.

That, if one may judge by the Colonial Secretary's remarks the Beaconsfield vote was probably bracketed with other miscellaneous votes for the sake of, or to save appearance.

That to all these things, the general verdict is, Why should we not be straightforward in all things, and especially so in things official?

That the returns of expenditure and estimates of expenditure for the New Territory emphasize all I have already written about the injustice of this Colony being called upon to bear this Imperial burden.

That there is no doubt, as the Governor himself hinted, the administrative work of this Colony was being rather neglected for some months in favour of the New Territory.

That the Colonial Secretary was in the Hinterland for a long time, and as he could not be in two places at once; the work of the C.S.O. was certainly not up to date for a long time.

That the strain upon the funds of the Colony caused by the weight of this new and unfair burden, will be very severe, and steps ought to be taken to relieve us, or to remove it altogether.

That I see your morning contemporary becomes facetious about the right man to put into Gaol for owing bad houses, adding that it might become a question whether the Governor himself or his Colonial Secretary should get hard labour.

That there is no likelihood of anything so salutary happening as the punishment of a high Government official—even if he deserved to be punished.

That much nonsense has been talked and written concerning the so-called rights of property-owners.

That if a landlord permits a tenement belonging to him to be occupied as a disreputable house, and takes no pains or trouble to make himself acquainted with the truth, such a landlord ought to be punished according to law.

That one might fancy there is some divinity that doth hedge a landlord, to judge by the bated-breath style of depreciatory writing indulged in when an honestly-inclined law-maker points to a landlord.

That it is pretty clear to most minds that re-renting landlords are perfectly well able to look after their own interests.

That the public law and order must be maintained, even at the cost of a landlord two doing hard labour.

That the vexed question of the Sanitary Board has again come before the public. This question is perhaps more complicated than any other in our limited political sphere.

That, as far as is at present known or foreseen, the thing which is spoken of as our reconstructed Sanitary Board is most likely to be another official shuffle.

That of course terms like "smuggling" or "shutting," will no doubt be strongly objected to by the officials, but the question always remains why the Colony is treated in this cavalier way, in every conceivable form.

That, of course, we are only informed of an informal way—the Governor is very chary of his explanations until he is forced into them of the introduction of two military members into the new Sanitary Board.

That it would be interesting to know the terms and conditions upon which this military element is to be introduced, and to arrive at the powers of the Board regarding War Office buildings.

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That, of course, we know nothing of a definite nature, but a popular representation can never be aided by the addition of two military members.

That, until the Sanitary Board can be placed upon a paying basis in the same way as the Local Boards of Health at Home, the recommendation phase of the Board is little more than a farce.

That this concession is said to be, at the question while Hongkong is a Crown Colony, and is liable to be added with any expense, without a whisper of objection.

That it was an open secret that Mr. Sercombe Smith held a strong opinion as Colonial Secretary against any compromise in the Beaconsfield case, and it was also well known the Acting Attorney General (Mr. H. E. Pollock) gave an equally strong opinion in favour of compromise.

That it strikes me the opinion of the Attorney General was shared by most residents of Hongkong, that the case was pre-eminently one for compromise.

That the Governor had the misfortune to disregard the opinion of his legal adviser, and the ratepayers have had the unpleasant experience of paying out some fifteen thousand dollars in consequences.

That as this Beaconsfield business was something very like a muddle, from its inception onward, it was quite in keeping the vote for the money should be similarly tinkered.

That I suppose we must accept the inevitable: we are "Uitlanders," and nothing more.

That I see the Cricket Ground has been opened and it is pleasant to see so many of the youth and oldsters on the green.

That it seems local cricket matters are being rather burlesqued when a Match Sub-Committee is formed to choose a Club team, and finds the majority of the Committee are opponents to the Club team.

That the Hongkong A.D.C. will produce "The Magistrate" in the first week in November.

That the Cast is as follows:—

Mr. Parker ..... Mr. C. H. Grace.  
Mr. Bullock ..... Mr. G. Lock.  
Col. Lukes ..... Mr. A. P. Stokes.  
Capt. Vale ..... Lt. Bagwell-Wild, R.E.  
C. Barrington ..... Mr. Sexton.  
Viscount Sturdee, Isidore ..... Lt. Sheppard.  
Achille Blond ..... Mr. Noble.  
Inspector Meister ..... Mr. Andrew.  
Sergeant Lugg ..... Mr. Andrew.  
Constable Harris ..... Mr. Sherington.  
Wyke ..... Mr. Bird.  
Agatha Parket ..... Mr. Hagnell-Wild.  
Charlotte Verinder ..... Mr. J. Andrew.  
Beatrice Tomlinson ..... Mrs. Grace.  
Bopham ..... Mrs. Francis Clark.

BROWNIE.

## CRICKET.

## OPENING OF THE SEASON.

The cricket season of the Hongkong C.O. opened formally this afternoon with a match between the First XII and the Rest of the Club.

It was a slow uninteresting afternoon's sport—if sport it could be called—quite the bright brisk play that usually characterises the opening match of the season. Dr. Lowes, Club Score, captained the crowd, and Captain Thomas, the first XI.

Another bold and successful piracy was perpetrated yesterday near Samshui, particularly of which, however, are not yet known here. From information received from Captain Thomas of the s.s. *Wichita*, it appears that the *Lee Yuen*'s passenger boat was pirated just outside Samshui, and Captain Thomas, being informed of the fact, gave information to the torpedo boat.

The torpedo boat's machinery being temporarily out of order, she was unable to give immediate chase. Captain Thomas last saw the *Lee Yuen* towing a Chinese gunboat in pursuit. Details of the method of attack, and of the amount of booty secured are not yet to hand.

You are probably aware that on the 27th September ten pirates went on board the *Wing Fat* at Canton, and, at dusk, seized the launch just after leaving Kwang Li. She was then taken outside the islands, opposite Samshui and Kamebuk, down the river towards Kongmou. The pirates obtained \$2,000 as plunder.

One noteworthy feature of these pirates is the exact information the pirates seem to possess of the state of things on our ship.

Was it a coincidence that the *Lee Yuen* was pirated at the time when the torpedo boat was unable to give chase, or have the pirates spied watching the torpedo boat?

Are the pirates emboldened to attack steamers in the belief that it is pleasing to their rulers? We call to mind the opposition experienced by various Powers already, viz., Japan, in entering upon possession of Formosa; France, in Tonkin and Kwong-chau; Germany, in Shantung; and Britain, in Kowloon. In most, if not all, of these cases, the Chinese officials were supposed to have supported the opposition against the foreigner. Is the piracy on the West River a kindred opposition to the foreigner similarly inspired? If so, the pirates probably exceed their commission when they attack native junks; and when punished, it may be mainly on that account.

When Wu Wing Tsai, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sun Yat regiment, received orders to arrest pirates concerned in the recent attacks on steamers, he captured eight men in a Kongmou theatre, some of whom confessed that they had taken part in the attack upon the *Hung Wing* launch and afterwards proceeded in her to attack the Macao steamer *Tai Ping*; others assisted in the piracies of the *Wo On* and *Lee Hong*, and others in the attacks upon the Chinese junks *Wen Kee* and *Tsung On*. Of the eight prisoners, four were natives of Sanan, three were Europeans, and one of Holland.

There were all young men, their average age being about twenty-two years. Some of them shot at, and wounded, the soldiers sent to arrest them.

It is well that the *Sandiper* has been supplemented by the *Tweed* and the torpedo boat. Captain Carr and the other officers and men have no light task assigned them when deputed to sweep the creeks of the West River delta clear of pirates.

Mr. Harry Fox, H.B.M. Consul at Samshui, is fully aware of the seriousness of the growing evil, and is most energetic. It is just possible that more ships will be needed before the pirates are suppressed. The *Tweed* abounds with hiding places. I know a street in Kongmou the houses of which have doors opening conveniently on the creek side; many of these houses look desolate by day but as though they might open their doors to shelter pirates and receive loot at night. With such hiding places everywhere at hand to receive them, it is not wonderful that they are both daring in attack, and skilful in eluding pursuit.

ROBBERS AND REBELS IN KWANGSI.

On the 22nd ult., it was reported that the rebels were making some headway in Wutiamchau and Yung Un. Lately I have heard no more about it. To the N.E. of Lauchau there is said to be a formidable robber band.

DEATH OF BISHOP CHOUZY.

The late Bishop Chouzy, who had lived in China for forty years, and spoke several of the Chinese dialects and some of the aboriginal tribes' also—ten languages in all—came down from Kwai Un, having been inoculated with carbuncles whilst nursing a Chinaman who had the complaint. The good bishop passed away on the 22nd ult., and was buried in Woowoo Cemetery.

MANY THANKS.

I wish to express my thanks to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine. They are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum who must also feel thankful.

This point from the bulletpins of the *Blair Bulletin* in regard to everything governmental (Colonial or Imperial), it seems to me to be important we should know what powers are to be given to the military members.

James Francis, very compact & elegant, born 1863, 5' 7", 130 lbs., a graduate

## THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLES.

INTERESTING COMMENTS ON THE SITUATION.  
(By a two-year resident of Johannesburg who has left it with the general exodus.)

Now that all matters connected with the present crisis in South Africa are attended with an interest which is daily becoming more acute, perhaps a few notes from a man who has just left Johannesburg, after a residence there of two years, and a six years' stay in South Africa, may be of interest to your readers.

For years past the political aspect of the Rand has been carefully looked after by the capitalist press and persistently neglected by the Boer Government. The situation as it stands to-day is the direct result of the continued application of the shoulders of South African mining magnates to the wheels of that cumbrous and ill-working vehicle the

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC STATE COACH. This antique Juggernaut of administration has at last been pushed out into the light of the world; its many defects have been exposed, and at least it has been condemned.

As Max O'Rell remarked, the Boer must be pretty smart about it. But how is business in South Africa to-day? Well, put the case mildly, Trade is paralyzed; business is at a standstill. By this it must not be understood that mining operations are almost entirely suspended. The

PAYING MINES ARE STILL WORKING, and the monthly output has reached the enormous figure of 400,000 ounces. But only the gold-producing shafts are being worked; all the developing shafts have been stopped; all mines that are in the developing stage have been closed down, the owners refusing to sink for the gold, which they know lies buried in the earth, at such a high rate of expenditure as is entailed under the present conditions. This has thrown many

HUNDREDS OF EMPLOYEES OUT OF WORK, and caused the present distress in Johannesburg. The Rand (at that mining area about Johannesburg is called) extends about 40 miles running from east to west and much of it along long ago acquired by companies has not yet been tapped, although there is no doubt as to the existence of the gold-bearing reef in it. Meanwhile claim licences are being paid monthly to the Government on all this property.

Directly proportional to financial reforms are conceded, these properties will commence work and the whole gold-mining industry will move forward by leaps and bounds. The working population will rapidly increase and business generally will be extended on a secure footing.

A liberal extension of the franchise to the Uitlanders community is demanded immediately in order that these people may be in a position to have some voice in remodelling the laws affecting themselves and so terminate the injustice of taxation without representation. It is really wonderful to note how much.

VINDICTIVE CUNNING HAS BEEN EMPLOYED in the present system of taxation in order that the duties imposed shall fall on the new population and not on the old Burglars. Coffee is largely used amongst the Boers, it therefore comes with a very light duty, but on tea, rice and matches the duty was increased, for very few Burglars use much tea or rice, and as to matches—well, whether possible, they use a stick from the fire.

The dynamic concession keeps the price of that article at 75 shillings per case; when the monopoly is cancelled, it will be bought at 50 shillings, after paying a substantial duty to the state. Nearly a quarter of a million cases are used annually.

WHEN PRESIDENT KRUGER WAS ASKED TO ALLOW ELECTRIC TRAMS in Johannesburg, he replied: "No, no! You must continue to use horses, so that my Burglars can sell their foals."

The misadministration of the Native Liquor Law is another cancer. This law makes it illegal to sell intoxicants to coloured people, and a very wise and necessary act it is. But a rich Syndicate of Jewish canteen-keepers buy the officials and police and sell their vile poison, much to the disgust of the mining companies, a single mine often having 200 or 400 boys incapacitated for work during the first two days of the week owing to their Sunday's drinking bout.

Anyone not knowing the Boers of the Transvaal will marvel how on earth they can be so shirked as to oppress the mining industry when they have so much to gain by fostering it. But when you get to thoroughly understand him—understand him as he was in the past before the hated Englishman disturbed him, and as he still is now in the wilds away from the mines—then you grasp the fact that

THE BOAR'S MODERN CIVILISATION would be quite content to remain isolated in the undivided blissful freedom to which he has become accustomed. Give him a large unfenced tract of land in the bush veld, with a little hand on which to cultivate sufficient melons and pumpkins, and a little wheat for the needs of his family, oxen to plough with, a few cows to milk, sheep to grow wool enough, cash to buy coffee and rough clothes, gun, ammunition and wagon, and he is happy. He longs for none of the luxuries of civilisation. What does he want with cigars when he can grow his own tobacco and smoke his pipe? Horses and cattle, sheep and goats, these are his riches; shooting buck his recreation. He goes to the nearest town three or four times a year to attend his church festivals and sell his surplus produce. On this occasion he outspans his wagon on the market square and sleeps in

it with his family until his stay is finished, perhaps three or four days. He generally marries young and multiplies exceedingly. If his stock breed as fast as he does, so much the better for his children. What maddens him now is that

HE IS SURROUNDED BY BRITISH TERRORY,

so that he has nowhere to 'trot' to, when he needs more pasture.

He says of the Transvaal—"This is our land, and we can do as we like here. If you Uitlanders do not like our laws you can leave. We did not ask you to come here." He has sold a good deal of his land to Uitlanders already, but he still calls it his. The goldfields are the London of South Africa. Cape Town, Port Elizabeth,

East London and Durban depend on it for their business. They are forwarding agents, and the railways would not exist but for Johannesburg. But the Boer of the description I have given cannot realize that he has a moral duty to perform to the place that he has sold. This is beyond his ken.

The men of the Volksraad have become more enlightened and know that they will have to alter their policy, but even the most advanced of them are afraid to reform things too rapidly for

FEAR OF OFFENDING THE MAJORITY. The Hollander officials, of course, know that the Transvaal must cave in eventually to British demands, and they will probably do so at the very last moment—much to the disgust of the ignorant majority who say that they have beaten England before and can do so again. It was actually stated, the Boers will

HOW JOHANNESBURG TO ATOM, and then, England will have to rebuild it afterwards. President Kruger comes from the ignorant class of the Burglars; he is an old man now and is ignorant no longer. He is obstinate, conservative, as a fox and professes to have great faith in God. It is open to question whether the Divinity reciprocates the sentiment.—C. J. Wilson, in the *Ceylon Observer*.

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

In their Weekly Share Report dated Hongkong, 6th October, Messrs Benjamin, Kelly and Ports report:—

The shares market has ruled very dull and no transactions of importance have taken place.

Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks after sales at \$247, \$18 and \$46 per cent. premium and again out of favour at \$242 per cent. Premium in sympathy with the decline of the London market. The J. & P. London quotation is £30. National have been sold at \$263 and are required for

Marine Insurance—Unions are steady at \$250. China Traders are flitting at \$46.

Five Insurances—Both Hongkong and China Fires are obtainable at quotations.

Shipping—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have ruled steadily and sales have been made at \$293 and \$30. Indo-Chinas are firm and have been taken off the market at \$272 and \$273. Douglas Steamships have been booked at \$48. Star Ferries have changed hands at \$19.

Refineries—There is no business to report in stocks under heading of

Mining—Purpines after sales at \$9, are firm and are placed at \$9.50. A telegram from the Mines states that "the mill will run 20 days, crushing 2,350 tons, yielding 179 ounces melted gold. Concentrates produced 40 tons. Prospects at Guban Mine are encouraging." Charbonnages are in demand at \$245. Queen Minas have ruled steadily at 45 cents. Jubilee improved to \$151 sales but are again in the market at \$143. Oliver's "A" charged hands at \$121 and \$12 and the "B" shares at \$27 30, but at the close, shares are obtainable at \$11.90 and \$6.75 respectively. A telegram from the Mines gives the result of the September crushing as follows:—365 tons of quartz crushed for a yield of 432 ounces refined gold. Mill ran 25 days. Great Eastern and Calcutta have been sold at \$1.00.

Docks, Warehouses and Godowns—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are quiet at \$25.

Kowloon Wharves are neglected at \$25. Wanchai Warehouses have been sold at \$15. New Amoy Docks can be placed at \$18.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Hongkong Lands have negotiated at \$112 and are now obtainable at \$111. Kowloon Lands have been done at \$28. Hongkong Huts are quiet and are offered at \$129. Humphry's Estate have been placed at \$10. China Providents have been fixed at \$8.

Cotton—Hongkong Cottons are firm and are quoted at \$5.50.

Miscellaneous—Green Island Coments have buyers at \$29. A. S. Watsons have been done at \$16.60 and \$16.70. Electrics have been sold at \$13.50.

IN YOUR TRADE?

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## Shipping.

## Steamers.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

## FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

## THE Co.'s Steamship SYDNEY.

## Captain AUBREY, will be despatched on about SUNDAY, the 8th instant.

## For Freight or Passage, apply to

## G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, October 2, 1899. 2187

## Shipping.

## Steamers.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

## LOONMOON.

## Captain F. W. SCHULZ, will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 9th Inst., at 4 p.m.

This steamer has superior Accommodation for First and Second-class Passengers.

## For Freight or Passage, apply to

## SLEMSSEN &amp; Co.

Hongkong, October 3, 1899. 2193

## CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW, CHEFOO &amp; TIENSIN.

## THE Company's Steamship NANCHANG.

## Captain E. PELVING, will be despatched above on TUESDAY, the 10th instant.

## For Freight or Passage, apply to

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, October 6, 1899. 2148

## FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

## H. A. L. Steamship HEIDELBERG.

## Captain SCHWEITZER, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 10th Inst.

The Steamer has superior Accommodation for First and Second-Class Passengers.

## For Freight or Passage, apply to

## SLEMSSEN &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 3, 1899. 2186

## FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

## THE New Steamship TUNG-SUEY.

## Captain C. M. L. PARELLE, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 8th October.

## For Freight, apply to

## SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.

Hongkong, Oct. 6, 1899. 1806

## CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR MANILA.

## THE Company's Steamship SUNGKIAANG.

## Captain MOORE, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 10th instant.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

## For Freight or Passage, apply to

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, Oct. 7, 1899. 2206

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

## THE Company's Steamship CALCHAS.

## Captain GREENEY, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 17th October.

## For Freight, apply to

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 25, 1899. 2122

## CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

## THE Company's Steamship CHIANGSA.

## Captain MOORE, will be despatched above on FRIDAY, the 20th instant.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines.

A duly-qualified Surgeon is carried, and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

## For Passage, apply to

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, October 6, 1899. 2218

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

## THE Company's Steamship ORESTES.

## Captain PAPROTA, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 31st October.

## For Freight, apply to

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 25, 1899. 2135

## BLICKENSDERFER TYPEWRITERS.

## TAKING CARE OF YOUR BUSINESS.

## LIVERPOOL, GLASCOW, CONTINENTAL PORTS, RIVER PLATE, &amp;c.

## THE Company's Steamship OANFA.

## J. A. DAVIES, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 5th Nov.

After reporting to a number of so-called "specifics," usually kept in the house, for the purpose, I purchased a bottle of Chambord's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. I must sincerely recommend this to the public. For sale by All Dealers; Watson &amp; Co., General Agents.

## ARRATOON V. APCAR &amp; Co., No. 43, Wyndham Street.

## REV. S. A. DONAHOE

## TESTIFIES TO THE GOOD QUALITIES OF CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

## ON THE 10th of December, 1897, Rev. S. A. Donahoe, pastor M. E. Church

## Mails.

**Occidental and Oriental Steam-ship Co.**

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS  
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED  
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND  
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,  
VIA  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND  
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Dordvin Amoy, Shai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu, Saturday, October 10, at Noon.  
Copte (via Shanghai), Nagasaki, Kobe, Saturday, Nov. 4, at Noon.  
Osiris (via Shantung), Nagasaki, Kobe, Thursday, Nov. 30, at Noon.  
Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu.

THE Co.'s Steamship DORIO will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via AMoy, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 10th October, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route. Through Passengers Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates and particulars of the various routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This discount does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, October 3, 1899. 2083

## U. S. Mail Line.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

\* Onom (via Nanki), Wednesday, Oct. 25, at Noon.  
Algo (via Moji, Kobe, Yohama & Honolulu) Tuesday, Nov. 21, at Noon.

Chine (via Shantung), Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu, Saturday, Dec. 16, at Noon.

THE U. S. Chartered S. S. ONSAING will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO and NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th October, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

\* For Cargo only.  
Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route. Through Passengers Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained upon application.

Passengers holding ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail route from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$4 in addition to the regular freight.

Passengers holding ORDERS TO OVERLAND RAIL in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination, the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

\* Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japanese Ports, to San Francisco, the Atlantic and Indian Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Panama, and ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's Agents and connecting Steamers.

\* Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consider Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to:

J. S. VAN BUREN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, October 3, 1899. 2084

## Mails.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.**

## NOTICE.

## STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,  
SUEZ, PORT SAID,  
NAPLES, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,  
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK  
SEA & BALTIc PORTS;

## ALSO,

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,  
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,  
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN  
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL  
AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS  
AND LUGGAGE.

N. B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills  
of Lading for the principal places in  
RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Sachsen ..... | Wednesday, October 11.  
Bayern ..... | Wednesday, Nov. 8.  
König Albert ..... | Wednesday, Dec. 13.  
Prinz Heinrich ..... | Wednesday, Dec. 27.  
Preussen ..... | Wednesday, Jan. 10.  
Rhein ..... | Wednesday, Jan. 24.  
Sachsen ..... | Wednesday, Feb. 7.  
Hamburg ..... | Wednesday, Feb. 21.  
Bayern ..... | Wednesday, March 7.

THE magnificient TWIN-SCREW STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.), in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice.

Passenger bookings through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

Shipping Orders will be granted till

Shipping Orders will be granted till

Shipping Orders will be received on board

## Intimations.

**LEA AND PERRINS'**OBSERVE THAT THE  
SIGNATURE

*Lea & Perrins*  
IS NOW  
PRINTED  
IN BLUE INK  
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE  
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.  
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,  
Worcester:  
Cross & Blackwell, Ltd., London;  
and Export Oilmen generally.  
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

E10

**"HARLENE"** FOR THE HAIRTHE VERY FINEST DRESSING.  
SPECIALY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.  
RESTORES THE HAIR.  
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.  
ARRESTS THE FALL.  
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.  
REMOVES DANDRUFF.  
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.  
EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT**

## THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

## LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless.

## THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,  
78, NEW OXFORD STREET (between 838-838, OXFORD STREET), LONDON,  
and are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s. each Box or Pot, and may be had  
at all Medicinal Vendors throughout the World.Purchasers should look to the Label on the Boxes and Pots. If the address is not  
538, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

E11



The Only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

**PHOSPHODYNE**

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated, the Appetite increased, the Stomach calms and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Bottles of this Syrup are genuine, without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of His Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of independent testimonials from all over the World and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

The effect of this Syrup is indeed remarkable, and permanent, all the Miserable Frights and Distractions disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for self-treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,

HAMPTON LONDON, ENGLAND.

Agents in Hongkong:—A. S. WATSON &amp; Co.

## Banks.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer their open balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1899. 1517

## Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.  
PAID UP CAPITAL, £324,374.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors.  
CHAN KIT SHAN, Esq. D. GILLIES, Esq.  
CHOW TONG SHANG, KWAN HOI CHUEN,  
Esq. J. T. LAUTER, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Geo. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months fixed ... 5%.

Hongkong, May 30, 1899. 171.

Praya Central.

Insurances.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne  
A.D. 1714).  
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,500,000.  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,125,000.  
PAID UP CAPITAL, £62,500.  
RESERVE FUND, £20,000.

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits —

For 12 Months ... 4%  
" 6 " ... 3 1/2 "%  
" 3 " ... 2 1/2 "%J. THURBURN,  
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 29, 1899. 2340

T. H. WHITEHEAD,  
Manager.

Hongkong, May 20, 1899. 846

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.CAPITAL PAID-UP ... £800,000.  
RESERVE FUND OF SHARE-HOLDERS ... £800,000.  
RESERVE FUND ... £500,000.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4%

" " 0 " 3 1/2 "%  
" " 3 " 2 1/2 "%T. H. WHITEHEAD,  
Manager.

Hongkong, May 20, 1899. 846

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Has long taken the lead in SIMPLIFYING THE CONDITIONS AND LIBERALISING THE CONTRACT OF LIFE ASSURANCE, thereby giving greatly Increased Security to the Holders of the Company's Policies.

For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, January 2, 1899. 3 83

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £10,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £10,000,000.  
PROPRIETORS, £10,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—

R. M. GRAY, Esq.—Chairman.

N. A. SIEZIS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

E. GOETS, Esq. Alex. MacComachie.

E. H. HAUPT, Esq. Est.

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.

Hon. J. J. KEEWICK, Esq.

R. SHEAR, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—Sir T. JACKSON.

MANAGER: Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO., LTD.

INTEREST ALLOWED: On Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 months 2 1/2% per cent per annum.  
" 6 " 3 1/2 "%  
" 12 " 4 "%T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 19, 1899. 368

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,  
LIMITED, ESTABLISHED 1880.

BECAUSE U.S. Equitable Policies are to the intending Insurers what Consols are to the investor.

BECAUSE the Equitable, U.S., is the strongest life company in the world, having over 11 MILLIONS of Sterling of Surplus, and

BECAUSE Surplus not only means financial strength, but is also the fund from which dividends to policy-holders are paid.

BECAUSE Dividends to policy-holders must be earned before they can be paid, and during the last ten years the U.S. Equitable's Surplus Earnings have been larger than those of any other Company.

BECAUSE during the past five years the U.S. Equitable has paid each year more than £200,000 in dividends to policy-holders.

No other company can point to such a record.

BECAUSE the policies of the Equitable, U.S., are paid more promptly than those of any other company.

AND THEREFORE BECAUSE a man

assuring in the security of the United States secures a contract backed by the Company which is the strongest in the world;

which earns greater profits; and

which pays its Policies more promptly than any other Company.

THE IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD., TOKYO.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES.

GEO. R. STEVENS &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 5, 1899. 45

S. CHOH, Agent.

Hongkong, October 4, 1899. 689

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE

12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £15,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £15,000,000.

UNCALLED ... £15,000,000.

RESERVE FUND ... £15,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: TOKIO, KOBE, NAGASAKI, LONDON, LYON, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, BOMBAY, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN.

LONDON BANKERS: THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Limited, Part's Bus. Limited, THE UNION OF LONDON, Limited.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR HONGKONG, No. 9 Praya Central.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE

12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £15,000,000.

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